FRIDAY, FULY 29, 1864.

MAIL TO THE REARSARGE. BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY. Hall to the Kearsarge, castle of oak,
And pride of the heaving sea!
Hall to her guns, whose thanders awoke
The states, and startled with lightning stroke
Hall to her deathers fame!
Hall to her deathers fame!
Hall to her grante name!

Haughty Britannia no longer can boast.
That she rules the ocean waves;
Her time is dead, and its sheeted ghost Stelles dicremend on her chally coast,
Mocked by Councide's braves. Hall to the queen of the sea! Hall to the hopes of the free! Hall to the navy that spoke!

Hall to our hearts of oak! The British iton may cease his roar:

For his derling privateer,
As ea a pirate, a thier on shore.
Now I as a wreck on the ocean floor,
No longer a buccaneer.
Hall to the stripes and stars!
Hall to the stripes and stars!
Hall to his victory!

Cheers !- "Two Ninety." the robber, is dead ! And Semmes, the plate-in-chief, A swordless coward, defeated, has field, Bearing the curse of the set on his head, To England, the home of the thief. Ball to our boly cause! Hail to our equal laws! Hail to our peace to be! Hail to al! nations free!

ABOUT MARINE SIGNALING.

Recessity for the Adoption of a Universal Code—History of Geean Signating—Full Description of the New Code—Design of Harine Signals-Ubaracter of the New Universal System-United States Army Signals-What France and England are Delug, &c.

We published recently a very important decre We published recently a very important decree from the Emperor of the French, in relation to a universal code of martilme signals, for the near of all vessels, irrespective of nationality and language. The prompt action of the Emperor is deserving of all praise, and every Government about at once enter into the compact to further this great step in ocean communication. It is valuable to bumanity as well as to commerce, and at times of the greatest viral importance. and at times of the greatest vival importance.

THE INTRODUCTION OF MARINE SIGNALS. The precise date when the system of communiestion by means of flags was first introduced i not known; but there is reason to believe that the ancients had a method, though very imper-feer, by means of which they could communicate between their rude vessels and the shore, and with each other at rea. Their signals must newith each other at rea. Their signals must me-cessarily have been very defective, but in time the necessity for a uniform code became mani-fest, and from time to time codes have been in ase, but not as uniform and universal as could be desired. The following lists will show the names of the inventors, and dates of the pub-lished codes which have been used from time to time by the British navy as well as our own naval vessels and the merchant ships of both countries. countries :-

NAMES AND TIMES OF INTRODUCTION OF THE

 Phi Hps' Code
 1834

 Rhodes' Code
 1836

 Raper's Code
 1838

 Admiralty Code (present code)
 1841

 Walker's Code
 1841

 Watson's Code
 1843

 Roogers' Code (American)
 1854

 Reynolds' Code (French)
 1855
 | 10. Watson's Code | 1843 | 11. Rocgers' Code (American) | 1854 | 12. Reynolds' Code (French) | 1855 | 13. Marryat's Code | 1854 | 14. United States Army Code (Myers' Code) | 1861 | 15. U.S. Army and Navy Code (Myers' Code) | 1862 | 16. Code Universal (new) | 1863 | 16. Code Universal (new) | 1863 | 16. Nos. 14 and 15 are private, and are only used by our armies in the field and our commissioned men-of-war. DESIGN OF SIGNAL CODES.

The design of these signal codes is to enable ships at sea to hold conversation at a distance, and also to communicate with light-houses and pilor-sintions without endangering the safety of the vessel by running her close in shore, and for the purpose of the captain communicating with his owners or consignees, who live at a distance from the open sea. A ship in distress in a short time can communicate her precise position, the injuries she has sustained, and the character of assistance she requires. Thousands of valuable lives and millions of property have because are destined to be, saved by means of this sys-tem. These signal codes are based upon the rameral system; that is to say, the flags are numbered from one to nine, with a cipher (0) fing, and the signals are composed of one or more representing numbers, which, by reference to the signal-book, indicate the name or sentence trans-

OBJECTIONS TO FORMER CODES.

The great objection to the codes invented up to the time of this one of Rodgers was that substitutes were employed, and for ten numerals and three repeaters, this code gave only nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine signals, and this same number of numerals without the repeaters would give only five thousand eight hundred and sixty signals. It is true, if the number of repeaters had been increased, the series could have been multiplied; but to increase the number of fags was not only deemed expensive, but was unsatisfactory, and rendered signaling too complicated. From exemded experience and various experiments, the numerical system as then used was found to be defective to such an extent that all who used it felt the necessity for a change, inastinch, also, as it was found that the system was not capable of making in a consecutive numerical series severny thousand distinct signals, without showing more than four flags for each signal made. OBJECTIONS TO FORMUR CODES

each signal made. THE RODGERS' CODE.

The Rodgers' alphabetical code was introduced to obviate this difficulty. It was composed of eighteen flags, each representing a letter of the alphabet leaving out the vowels. This omission of the vowels was made for this reason, that by introducing them every objectionable word composed of four letters or less, not only in our own but in foreign languages, would appear on the gode in the course of the permutation of the letters of the alphabet. Previous to the Rodgers' code the Murratt signals were in generalise, and Rodgers endeavored to adopt as many of Marryatt's flags as he could as a matter of economy. The English admiralty adopted those tignals after preparing a code to suit their wasts, and the French fell into their plan, yet there was a want of union to make the system a universal and the French fell into their plan, yet there was a want of uniam to make the system a universal one, and, although much better than some of its predecessors, it did not quite came up to the demands of navigation. It was and is still to some extent used in our may, having been fosted upon it by a chart house in this city, who had an interest in its patent-right. At the time it was introduced the Navy Department was unable to supply their private signal and telegraph books to the purchased stand and lelegraph books to the purchased such an interest yainside hook to persons who had no true come prion of its value; for it must be borne in mind that the signal book of a man-of-war is kept by the commander of the vesse, and no one save the signal officer has access to it, and he under certain restrictions. Upon such grounds the Rodgers code was furnished our navy, and has been used to some extent. CHARACTER OF THE NEW UNIVERSAL SYSTEM.

The new universal code bears a strong resamblence to the American code, and is composed of eighteen flags joined two and two, three and three, and four and four. By these flags there can be obtained more than seventy-eight thousand combinations—a number more than sufficient to express all the necessary communications at sea, and to signal the names of war vessels and the merchantmen of all nations. For signaling at a great distance an equally sufficient number of combinations are obtained by means of three balls and two flags. The ball system, if we forget act, is the invention of Commander Edward Simpson, United States Navy, and has been prepared by him for use in our monitor fleet.

In will probably be some time before this new universal code can be put in form for general distribution, but it is the duty of the Government, as well as our merchants, to see to this important matter, and to take measures to adopt and aid in perfecting a system so useful and valuable to maritime unex.

ARMY SIGNAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES. For army signaling, this country is far ahead in its system, which is very simple. Yet as full as one can well conceive, any sentence can be transmitted existing at hieratim, by this method, and in some cases it would be serviceable as ear, but for the present its value must remain with the Gorgenment, who own it. It is impossible to overestimate the value of macine signaling, and it is the duty of every one interested in the subject to do all in their power to make it perfect, and yet simple. THE PINE-TREE SHILLING.

A Stery of the Olden Time. Captain John Hull was the Mint Master of Massachusetta and coined all the money that was made. His was a new line of business; for Masschwetts and coined all the money that was made. His was a new line of business; for in the carly days of the colony the current coinsage consisted of the gold and sliver money of England. Fortugal, and Spain. These cans being scarce, the people were often forced to harser theires mimodisins instead of selling them. For instance, if a main wanted to bay a coat, he perhaps exchanged a heaves in far it, the wished a barrel of molesses, he might purchase it for a pile of pinesboards. Mu ketstadis were used instead of fariblegs. The Indians had a sort of money called wompum, which was made if claim-helis; and this stronge sort of specie was likewise taken in payment of dela by the Finglish settlers.

Bank bills had never been heard of. There was not money enough of any kind, in many parts of the country, to pay their ministers; so that they had sometimes to take quintals of tibl, bushels of corn, or corns of wood, instead of sil-

that they had sometimes to take quintals of tish, tushels of corn, or come of wood, instead of all ver and gold. As the proprie grew more numerous and their trade with one another increased, the want of current money was still more sensitive to the contract money was still more sensitive to the contract of the contra

pay him for his trouble in making them.

Herengon, all the old si ver in the colony was banded over to Captain Hull. The intered sliver cans and tankards, I suppose, and eliver huntles cans and tankards, I suppose, and silver housies and broken spoons, and silver hills of swords that figured at court, all such curjous old articles, were doubt ess thrown into the melting portogether. But he tar the greatest part of the silver consisted of builton from the mines of South America, which the Eoglish but aneits (who were little less than pirates) had taken from the Spaniards and brought to Massachusetts.

All this old and new silver hing melled down and coined, the result was an immense amount of spiculity shellings, sixpeners, and three-senses. Back had the date of 1852 on one side, and there of a piec for one to other side. Hence

figure of a pice tree on the other side. Hence they were called pine tree shirings. And for every two the billings that he coined, you will remember. Captain John Hullwas entitled to or one shilling in his porker. The maris rates on began to suspect that the Mint Matter would bave the best of the bargain. They offered him a large sum of money if he would give up that swentieth shilling which was conductly draptwentieth shilling which was continually dropping into his pocket. But Captain Hull declared that he was perfectly satisfied with the shilling. And well he might be, for so diligently did he labor, that in a few years, his pockets, his money bags, and his strong lox were overflowing with pine true shillings. This was probably the case when he came is to possession of his grandfather's chair; and as he worked so hard at the Mint, it was certainly proper that he should have a comfortable one to reat himself.

was certainly proper that he should have a comfortable one to risk himself on.

When the Mint Missier was grown very rich, a young man, Samuel lewell by name, came courting his only daughter. His daughter, whose name I do not know, but we will call her Bersy, was a fine, hearly damsel, by no means as siender as some young ladies of our own days. On the contrary, having always fed hearily on pumpain pies, doughnuts, Indian pudding, and other Puritan deintier, she was as round and plump as a pudding. With this round, rosy Missierts and Samuel Sewell full in love. As he was a young man of good character, industrions was a young man of good character, industrion in business, and a member of church, the Min Master very readily gave his consent.
"Yes, you may take her," said he, in his rough way, "and you will find her a heavy burden enough."

enough.

On the wedding day we may suppose honest John Hull dressed in a plain cost, all the buttons of which were made of pine tree shillings. The but one of his waistcoat were sixpenses, and the hat one of his maisteast were supences, and the knees of his small clothes were buttoned with sliver threepences. Thus attired he sat with great dignity on his grandiather's chair; and heirg a portly old gentleman, he completely filled it from elbow to elbow. On the opposite side of the room, between her bridesmands, sat his Betsy. She was blushing with all her might, and looked like a full-blown peony, a week red apple. great red apple, or any round and scarlet object.

There, too, was the bridegroom, dressed in a fine purple coat and a gold lace waistcoat, with as much other finery as the Puritan laws and customs would allow them to put on. His hair cropt close to his head, because Governor Endicott had forbidden any man to wear it below his ears.

forbidden any man to wear it below his ears. But be was a very personable young man; and so thought the bridesmaids, and Miss Betsy her-The Mint Master was also pleased with his new son-in-law, especially as he had said no hing at all whout her portion. So when the marriage ceremony was over Captain Hull whispered a word or two to his new servants, who immediately went out and returned lugging in a pair of ately went out and returned lugging in a pair of

ately went out and returned lugging in a pair of scales. They were such a pair as wholesale merchants used for weighing; a builty commodity was now to be weighed in them.

"Daughter Be sy," said the Mint Master, "go into one side of the scales."

Miss Retsy—or Ars. Sewell, as we must now call her—did as she was bid, like a duiful child, without any question of why or wherefore. But what her father could me in, unless it was to make her husband pay for her by the pound (in which case she would have been a dear bargain), she had not the least idea.

"And now," said benest John Hull to his ser-

'And now," said henest John Hull to his se

vants, "bring me that box hither."

The box to which the M nt Master pointed was a huge, square, iron bound can chest; it was his nough, my children, for all you four to play

a huge, square, iron bound can chest; it was big enough, my calidren, for all you four to play bide and seek in.

The servants togged with might and main, but could not lift this enormous receptacle, and were finally obliged to drag it across the floor.

Captain Hall then took a key out of his girdle, unlocked the chest, and lifted its ponderous iid. Behold, it was full to the brim of bright place tree shillings, fresh from the Mint, and Samuel Sewell thought that his father-in-law had got possession of all the money in the Massachusetts treasury. But it was the Mint Master's honest share of the coinage.

Then the servants, at Captain Hull's command, heaped double handsfuls of shillings into one side of the scales, while Betsy remained in the other. Jingle, jingle went the shillings, handful after handful was thrown in, till plump and ponderous as she was, they weighed the young lady from the floor. "There, son Sawell," cried the honest Mint Master, resuming his seat in his grandfather's chair, "take these shillings for my daughter's portion. Use her kindly, and thank Heaven for her, for it is not every wife that's worth her weight in silver."

The children laughed heartly at this legend, and woold hardly be convinced that grandfather had made it out of his head. He assured them faithfully, however, that he found it in the pages of a grave historian and merely tried to tell it in a somewhat funnier style.

Calcraft, the succ famous English bangman now superannuated, has been succeeded in his

hideons position by one Askern, who is thus described in the Edinburgh Courant:-

described in the Edinburgh Courant:—

"Askern, the langman, is a man about forty yeas of age, tall, dark complexioned, well formed, and with large whickers and monstachios. Not less than six feet in height, and a fittle bent, as it with care; he is proportion by steut, and a man of apparent firmness and determination. He is a person of considerable intelligence, possessing a good knowledge of current events. He has been a soldier, and seen much of the world. Dove, the poisoner, was the first person on whom he performed the last offices of the law.

"When Boye was sentenced to be executed at York Castle, Askern, who had been unfortun de, and was at that time an insolvent debtor, imprisoned by his creditors in the Castle, made offer of his services for the occasion—which the York magistrates, from their knowledge of his character and skill, did not height to accept, the expresses himself strongly on the ignorance displayed by the mob in almost always hissing the hangman when he appears on the scattold. He takes the somewhat broad view that the finisher of the law has no more right to be condemned than the judge who has pronounced the sentence. demned than the judge who has pronounced the

sentence.

"Askern, who belongs to Yorkshire, arrived in Edinburgh on Sunday morning, and during a portion of that day and Monday he walked about in company with one of the city officers in plain clothes, but was, of course, quite unknown. Hitherto his practice as a hangman has not been very extensive, but he is not unlikely to succeed Calcraft, who is now upwards of seventy years of age. Askern spent the night of Monday in the county buildings, without going to bed, and occasionally going out to see the progress the scaffold was making, to ascertain the working of the drop, the measure of the rope, and other particulars. Notwithstanding that he conducted himself with the greatest coolness, it was observed, as he came down from the scaffold, that tears were trickling down his cheeks. After the unenviable office was fulfilled, he entered into aroom in the county buildings and burst into crying, exclaiming that he hoped the Lord would forgive him, and then remarked that he had only been discharging a solemn duly. Askern's fee was twenty guineas and traveling charges. Before he left town he received the expression of the magistrate's satisfaction with the way in which he had performed his task. The executioner left for York by the 10-15 train on Tuesday night. He occupied the compartment of a third-class carriage alone, and shortly after taking his seat was recognized. The intelligence soon apread among those on the platform, and till the train started the carriage was surrounded by a curious crowd. Askern, however, nat with his back to the window downs the whole time, and appeared inclined, if possible, to shun observation. "Askern, who belongs to Yorkshire, arrived in

SPANISH JEWS INNOCEST OF THE

CRUCIFIXION.

In the notes to Southey a "Don Roderick," there is a letter relative to the Jews so remarkable and so curious that have attempted a translation, although the original is in quite old Speniah, differing as much from modern Calitian as the English of our days does from the English of Obsucer's.

Mr. Souther prefaces this letter in the following words:—"When Toledo was recovered from the Moors by Alouso VI, the Jose of that city water on the conquiring and assured him they were part of the ten tiles whom Nebuchalustar had fransported into Spein, not descend into or Jerusalem Jews who had cracified Christ. Their ancestors, they said, were entirely innocent of the cruelfixion; for when Calippeas, the faith pikels had written to the Toledan synagones to sek their advice, respecting the person who to ask their advice respecting the person of called himself the Messiah, and whether should be slain, the Toledons rearned snewer that, in their judgment, the prophie requed builded in this person, and the efore onght bot, by any moise, he put to comb. The reply they produced in the original Hebrew, and in Archie, as it had been transited by command of King Galler. Alonzo gave car to the story, had the letter transitiond into Latin and ardoval."
Here follows the letter in the old Cavillian

Hose follows the letter in the old Cavillian tengue, of which the following is a translation—

"Levi, Chief of the Synagonnes, and Samuel and Joseph, honorable men and of good report in the emergation of Toledo, to Eleazar-Nugard, High Priest, and to Samuel Caund, and to Anna and Cauphus, good and noble men of the congregation of the Holy Land, health in the Good of Israel. Your measurage, Azaras, a mastr of the law, has brought us your letter, by which you inform us of the signs and acts of the prophet of Nazareth. A cornain person of the prophet of Nazareth, a cornain person of the nine of Simber, the son of Auncias, labely passed through this city, and he related many good deeds of this prophet; that in his eminate he is very meek and humble, freely conversing with the mberable, doing good even to bis chehe is very meek and humble, freely c aversing with the mberable, doing good even to bis enemics, while he does it jusy to no one. To the proud and wicken he is unyidding; and because he tells you your sins to your faces, we are his remies, and hear him 10-will. We inquired of the man the year, month, and day of his (the prophet's) birth, and we remember that on the day of his nativity three same agreement bere in the beavens, which by little and little formed themselves into one; and when our fathers belied this slam they were ast nished, saying to the assembly. Messain will soon be born or maybap he has already come into the world. Beware, therefore, brethers, let he (Mossiah) he come, and ye did not recognize him. Moreover, the same man told as tostone of Moreover, the same man told us tost one his shepherds said that about the time of the activity certain Maci, men of great wisdom nativity ceroin Mari, men of ries, wisdom, came to the Holy Land, inquiring the place of the holy chile's birth; and also that Hered, your king, was astemisled, and sent for the wise men of the city, asking them where the child should be born. They inquired of the Magi, and they said in Bethiebem of Judah. The Magi said that a star of great brilliancy led them far to the Holy Land. See now if the propticey be not fulfilled which says 'Kings led them for to the Holy Land. See now if the propticey be not faild ied which says 'Kings shall I el old, and shall walk in the brigh wass of his nativity.' B ware lest you persecute him whem you ought to receive with plea-ure and hold in henor. But do whatsoever to you shall appear right. For our parts neither by our advice, neither by our will, shall this man be put to death. For should we do such a thing, in us might be furfilled the prophecy which says:—They gathered themselves with one can ent against the Lord, and against his Messaha.' And although you be men of much wisdom in such matters, this advice we give you, leat the God of Israel be anyry with you, and destroy your timple a second time; and know this for a God of Israel be angry with you, and destroy your temple a second time; and know this for a certainty that it will soon be destroyed. This is the reason why our forefathers escaped from the Babylonish captivity. Pyrro, being their captin, empowered by King Cyrus, laden with much riches, in the sixty-ainth year of his captivity, dwelt at Toledo, being there received by the Gentiles; and not willing to return to Jerusalem to build the temple, which was again to be destroyed, they built one in Toledo."

TOO MANY WOMEY.

The Boston Advertiser has a singular statistical erticle, showing that Mussachusetts has ordinarily had more than her share of women; and that now, through the withdrawal of men into the army, there must be in that State one hundred thousand more women than men. This remark. able surplus is regarded as unfavorable to the morals of the community, as well as unfortunate for those sections of the country where the men are in such a majority as to suffer from the lack of wives, cooks, and seamstresses. The Advertiser

Ays:-To speak directly of the first and chief cause of those d filealties is to repeat the figures presented in the census. At this moment there are in Mas-sachusetts nearly one hundred thousand more women than there are men. In 1890 the excess of the number of women of all ages above that of men was 36,970. Since that time the war and the steady surplus of the emigration of males must have taken from us sixty or severny thou and nore men-these, also, it must be observed, of se bundred thousand women. Between the res of 15 and 45 the population of women in assachusetts is about 342,000. The population

Massachusetta is about 32,000. The population of men of the same age does not probably exceed 242,000 at the present time.

This entire disproperation, greater than we remember to have observed in the statistics of any other country, may be ascribed, to a considerable extent, to the war. But we should mistake greatly if we should consider the war as its only grame. Before the war exited in 1800 of the same of the war exited in 1800 of the same. greatly if we should consider the war as its only cause. Before the war excited, in 1850, the excess of all ages was, as we have said, 25,970. Counting only the population between the ages of fifteen and fifty, the excess of women within those limits was 27,000—a surp us much too large to be overlooked in a careful sindy of the crime of the community. The causes are evident. Young men emigrate freely and largely. They emigrate in much greater proportion than They emigrate in much greater proportion than women do. The emigration from Massachusetts is much larger than the immigration into it. The consequence is that a large proportion of numeried women are left by the tide of emigration

within our borders.

We conceive the correction of this evil is to be found in the encouragement, by all proper means, of the emigration of women from Massachusetts into the regions where they are needed, and of systematic emigration of men from Europe into our State. Merely selfish considerations of a temperary lack in the amount of mentagement lack.

our State. Merely selfah considerations of a temperary lack in the supply of workmen ought not to sund a moment in the way of the rectifying a grees disproportion, which, of necessity, seriously endargers the morals of the community, and the very foundations of civil society.

It must be remembered that the Western States, particularly those of the Pacific, are saffering under the counter-difficulty. The census of Oregon shows a surplus of 20,000 men to match our surplus of women. Trustworthy letters before us, as we write, state that the labor of laboring women in Oregon is poid a dellar a day in gold, with board besides. The grazing districts of that State are not fifly developed for want of women to make butter; the schools are not diffy thinght for want of women to take the delease women to wash and to sew.

Grantings, for nitra delleacy's sake, that the

wash and to sew.

Granting, for ultra delicacy's sake, that the people of Oregan must not say that they want wives for their men and matrons for their future, wives for their men and matrons for their rathre, they must say they need wennen for every purpose. Their best men make the most impressive appeals, therefore, for an organized congration of women. We understand some steps have been taken in New England looking towards such an organization. Quite independently of h, we do not hesitate to say that any woman who has her diving to sain, and is willing to earn h, will do when he have they have the have they have they have the have they have the have the have they have the have the hav wisely by investing two hundred dollars in a pas-ange to Portland, in Oregon.

Walking Leaves of Australia.

Almost everybody has heard of the walking leaves of Australia. For a long time after the discovery of that island many people really believed that the leaves of a certain tree which flourished there could walk about the ground. This story arose in this way. Some English sailors landed upon the coast one day, and after roaming about until they were thred, they sat down under a tree to rest themselves. A puff of wind came along and biew off a shower of leaves, which after turning over and over in the air, as leaves generally do, finally rested upon the ground.

As it was midsummer and everything appeared

As it was midsummer and everything appeared

As it was midsummer and everything appeared quite green, the circumstance puzzled the sailors considerably. But their surprise was much greater, as you may well suppose, when after a short time they saw the leaves crawling along the ground towards the trunk of the tree. They ran at once for the vessel, without stopping to examine into the matter at all, and set sail from the land where everything scemed bewitched. One of the men said he "expected every moment to see the trees ret to and dance a jig."

Late explorations of Australia have taught us that these walking leaves are insects.

They live upon the trees. Their bodies are very thin and flat, their wings forming large leaf-like organs. When they are disturbed their legs are folded away under their bodies, leaving the shape exactly like a leaf, with its atom and all complete. They are of a bright given color in the summer, but they gradually change in the fall, with the leaves, into the brown of a frest-bitten vegetation. When shaken from the tree, they lie for a few moments upon the ground as though they were dead, but presently they begin to crawlalong towards the tree, which they ascend again. They rarely use their whigs, although they are pretty well supplied in this respect.

MUSICAL POTTINGS.

A choral festival has lately been given in Barcelona. Spain, in which two thousand chorus signers and an orchestra of three hundred players

- Fre swilling is about to bring an action against Catego, formerly director of the Paris Indian Opera. She claims back pay amounting to 72,000 -The Ports Saint Martin Theatro at Paris many decision to mole-dramas and senso as pures, is about to be changed to a lyric care, at which both tragic and comic opera will be given. This will make the opera houses— Grat d Opera, Opera Comique, Theatre Lyrique, Les Edisco, and Ports Saint Mache—in Paris.

- Mac'l'e Atto: has reappeared in London, is Described that the Regiment, with success equation that of Social in the Regiment, with successions to that the "Social in the same part. Room to the most of "Social in "And is also to and the most of Magneria" in Faces, Part Indian it see is disjuiced to her voice to sing it every opera obth.

cpera wight.

—A hast of Meyerbeer, by M. Dantan, is to be pheed is the Paris Conservatoire, and at Meyerbeer's house, at Berlie, his survivors are setting sport a room, and purpose to ellere and projects there all the object which he preferred and made use of when he was at home. The score of his work food and Nature, is in the Conservatory of Music at Progue.

—Flotow's opera Alexandro Stradella meets with all sorts of hash treatment from the Landon en its, who think that, as compared to Mortia, it is por and pattry. It was revived for Wachiel, the German tenor, and Ronconi was one of the robbers. Its best performance in New York was several seasons ago, when Martizel processed is at the Winter Gardon with Steplit as Stradella' and Fabor as the heroine.

—The C Here of Organists, numbering one Stigellias "Stradella" and Fabbri as the heroine.

— The College of Organists, numbering one handred and footy members, lavely held be first meeting in London, with the vectan Sir George Smart in the chair. Ninety-three compositions are presented in competition for the two orders oftened by the council. There was a diamer and madigal singing by members of various London chous. One object of the association is traditioned a natural good understanding between the organists and the clergy—a phase of church relations quite as lucking in this city as in London. -Jenny Lind, when she first visited London

-denty Lind, when he are visited Lindon, received hat crieg attentions from the English nobility, and the great Dake of Wellington once invited her to be country seat, promising that music should form no part of the conversation. But Mr. Lumdey, in his new boost, says that the sky prima conta lovariably preferred the intimicey of a choice private circle, and was glad to the the factories invente south to be before the the flattering income sought to be bestowed up in her by escaping to the country-house of a personal friend. There she would be attly enjoy a rice or tural ramble; or, scated among wild ferns, and shaded by ancient beech-trees, she would study her new parts, the score laid open

n her lap.

—81 Bancelona, on the 31st of May, there was
being a control of Meyera lyric representation commemorative of Meyer-beer. Robert had been selected, and a bill, put into menraing, beought together almost at a moment's warning about four thousand persons. The parts were taken by Penes, Bardon, Garti, Capello, and Visieti. At the third act the imposing vitive eer mony becam with a fantastic symphony by M. Sanchez. Then the curtain rose and displayed a beautiful function monuters in the control of the control of the curtain rose and displayed a beautiful function monuters. ment, surrounded by all the actists belonging to the thearre. Nine of these, each bearing a letter of the name Meyerbeer set in wreaths of immortelles, arra ged these letters on the monament. There already had been deposited the three great scores of the illustrious master, which were enowned by the arrists, Bottesini, the violonesist, among the number. The march was played from Le Prophete, and white doves, with black ribbon collars, were loosed on the stage.

The Boston folks are still "harping on my daughter." The hig organ is their constant thouse of self-congratulation. They have blawiskly noon concerts on the organ—Thayer, Wilcox Lang, Paine, Mrs. Froncek, and Morgan playing Of course, the programmes are strictly classical, and Theight's Journal is ecstatic over "that deep, full, inexhaustible factusin by Buch, in G," played

ind, inexhaustible factusin by Bach, in G," played by Mr. Lang; Mr. Dwight also, in a mild rapture, suggestive alike of Pickwick and Swiveller, thus adds:—

'The great organ makes the only music of these bot and dry underlimer days. And wrat do we wast better? What cas be under grateful and refreshing, more transmission to the westr sure; than to refer it to the cool state of the Muric Had at and day on a Wednesday or a Saturday, leaving the city a urmon behind year, and letting the grand aspect and the grander music of the great insense fluor with heavenly piece, confuring away for at least one hour the ever hausting, beavy couse usiness of war? These designation more, chorred not by the slender reed of Tuyrus or Melbours, but by the mid-odes of awains far more inspired, like Rach and Hundel, Mendelssohn and Beerthoven—are they not a city privilege with a me might almost leave seashers and mountains to chief.

SANFORD IN PHILADELPHIA.-Colonel San imfund, the veteran seronader, is still holding forth pight is with his Star Troupe at the Walnut Street Chestre. He has come all the way from New Orienns to regale a being these warm evenings with his refreshingly o

GROVER'S NEW CHESKUT STREET THEATRE.se grand spectacle of Almidia drew & tremendor dience again last night, notwithstandless the extrapressiveness of the hoat. Indeed, such a treat as indifin, at the Chesnut, is, in every particular, cannot fall to find favor with all. The scenery is grand, and a the same tune rationally correct; the scenic effects are in stantaneous, and exciting, and pleasing. The Chinese processions and dances are the fullest, best, and band-sumestever gotten up in this city. Of the east, which is excellent throughout, we cannot speak now in detail, this Ethis Germon is an admirable "Anddin," Mr. Stone, as the Harisquin "Harzac," is a perfect wonder of activity and as of conic and pantomimic acting. Mad I's Therese Wood, a former Philadelphian, is acting. Mad I's Therese Wood, a former Philadelphian, is acting. It was a summary of the cast were received with great favor. Indeed, the whole performance hist evening was a detectable success, and the last same is the crowning glory of Philadelphia scente achievement and mechanism. antaneous, and exciting, and pleasing. The Chines-

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO DAY .- Six A. M. 4. Noon, 91. 1 P. M., 92. Wind, N. W.

LECTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.-It Will be remembered that Mr. S. E. Roberts, of Trentopresented to the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair cane made from the wood of the Arch of Welcome under which Washington passed on his way to New York to assume the Presidency Through the exertions of C. C. Haven, Esq. this cane was purchased, and by him presented to the President at the Pair, June 16. The following letter of arknowledgment was received from the President a few days since :-

Experiment a low days state.

Experiment Massian, Washington, July 25, 1824.—To the Loyal Ladies of Tribine, N. J.—At the Philadelenia Pair, about the middle of last mouth, a very pastry since with ballowed associations, was journal at macro year behalf by a worthly revised centrolan, whose iterations, as journal new remember. Please access members thanks, which, in my many duries, I have not found that to trade woost.

Your shellent servant.

A. LINCOLN.

THE ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.-Notwith standing the recent announcement of the Provost Marchal-General that the hundred days' men are not exempt from the draft, there yet appears to be considerable doubt upon the subject, and the opinions of very eminent men have been solicited opinions of very eminent men have been solicited, Judge Whiting, of Washington, declides that lumined days' men who may be ecteally in the veryice at the time the draft takes place are exempt from that draft; but that those who may not be in such service at the time are lianle. These were not enlisted for one hundred days, but for a period not exceeding that time, and should they be mustered out by the Government before the day set for the draft they then are regarded as liable.

A MOREL CAME — Doubtless many sitters.

A Model Camp,-Doubtless many citizens are ot aware that a view of the daily routine of a soldler's life is afforded them by a visit to Captain C. F. Maguire's Camp, near Gray's Ferry. The men under his command are veteraus, and fully posted up in the duties of a soldier, and they appreciate the honor which has been conferred upon them, by being stationed at the important post which they hold. The location is desirable, and the improvements and accommodation which have been made for both the men under his command and the visitors to the compare admirable; and the Captain and his l'irst Lieutenaut McEwer deserve eredit for the manner in which they have contributed to the general welfare of all who should visit the camp, which is necessible by the

pruce and Pine Street Railway. THE AUGUST ELECTION,-Last evening & med ing of the citizens of the Twenty-fourth Wars was held in the Hall of the National Union As sociation, for the purpose of favoring the pro-posed amendments to the State Constitution giv-ing the soldier the right to vote. Spesches were made by James Miller, Esq. Colonel Mont-gemery, of Vicksburg, Professor Rhoads, and others, in favor of granting the privilege of voting to the soldiers.

COMPLETED. The Philadelphia and Eric Rail road Telegraph line is now completed, and we have direct communication between Philadelphia and Eric. The first message was received over the wires on Tuesday.

CORORER'S VESTITE-Yesterday afternoon the jury empanneled by Coroner Taylor in the Almahouse case closed in sidings and rendered

the following verdict :--In secretaine with your directions, your jury have carefully examined the building known as the manned par ment of the Blockley Almahous, the sense of the afternia dimeter. We have beard the testic eny of the wire many heart the testic eny of the wire many heart the testic eny of the wire made presented, and have brought an best judgment to the consideration of the case, and are fore prepared to rander a verticel, first riving a safetyment or act, rendered to us. Further this inend are Low preyaged to render a cyrolet, first striking a sistement of soit rendered to us. Farth or this institution, compiled by the insome, is three steers in regist at a one as the story. The renous on each story are all out twenty-one nor by forty-sight act in the clear, divides in the centre by here so each side and the list he certise, the centre per being about seven ice wide, with a changey stack about five ice. It is clear we defined, with a changey stack about five ice. It is clear we defined, with a change stack about five ice. It is clear we defined, with a change stack about five ice. It is clear we defined, with a change stack about five ice. It is clear we defined, with a relies thrown term certise to the Boors inches, with arches thrown term certise to the basement to a roll wall.

In the year HES a contract was made with Mesers, the relies in the basement to a roll wall.

In the year HES a contract was made with Mesers, the return of the basement to a roll wall.

In the year HES a contract was made with Mesers, the return of the centre piers and changes were cut eat rel. I rough, a width or my performent the other to say part the release.

or part the pierabore.
The conclition of the walls under the plore had not see a noticed antis witing the last three weeks, when

The condition of the walls under the plers had no been acticed that widom the last three weeks, whe worken we engaged is making a different at responsible to the condition of the desired at responsible to the condition of the desired that the conditions and were employed to stream her the foundations, and were so common on the dry preceding the account, and a temperary weeden upstalt was placed under the port that tell, and preparations were in pregress to build a solid wall in the baseman at der the slot. There is no doubt whitever in the minds of the jury that the cutting away they need to the catast opine. Income cast of the wall syring way. It is possible, however, that the preparations made the day been any have basiceed the catast opine. Income cast of this, the per mans soon have even way, as the jury rediced a cetting at the floors opposed at the ners similar to the one that will, it is only another of surprise it did not happen long before. The jury cannot but condemn in the strongest transities reckiess manner in which the alternation were made in 1848. As care whatever applies to have been the entre committee into sind preserve the strength in recessary to support the weight or the walls pers and flooring above. The fury think it unnecessary to say anything in relation to the resulting postions of the building, as the Board of condense have taken and become and secure state, so us to avoid in faine any positivity of any anything distance of the building as the Board of anything the complete and secure site, so us to avoid in faine any positivity of any anything the support and secure site, so us to avoid in faine any positivity of any anything the support and secure site, so us to avoid in faine any positivity of any anything the flooring and the other such distributions of the building, as the Board of any the property of anything and correct view or the lower to be a failed to the flooring diseaser.

cover to strive at a just and correct view of the case before 18.

Having made this statement of facts, we therefore under the believe by vertice 1- had on the 20th cay of July, 1804, the victims of the diseaser came to their deaths by reason critiques influeed by the stilling of the diseaser walls measily noted to better with the ficers retain; che said walls, the primary cause being the carriers mariner in which the walls under the carriers against atm in the year 1849.

(Signed) Januar Hutchinson, Foreman, S. Milliamson, Williamson, Williamson, Williamson, This morn-

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.-This morning Nathan Chambers, an old colored man, aged 60 years, recoing at Fighth and Belford streets was committed to prison by Alderman Carter, upon the charge of beating his wife. Nathan and his wife a e a singular couple, both living a regular dog-and-out life. The husband has been committed to pulson about six times on an average for the last ten years. As soon as he gets his liberty he prefers a charge against his wife, and she in turn to incurcurated for a short period. Thu she in turn to incurrented for a short-period. The
only time when they may be said to enjoy true
happiness is when one or the other is in prison.

A promising young man, named William G.
Carr, was before Alderman Moore this morning,
upon the charge of cruelly heating his old fatter,
restoing at No. 517 L mbard street. When told
he stood committed, he threatened to sat fire to
his father's house as soon as released. The accused is a bard customer, and well known to the police, having been in their hands on several or

SAD ACCIDENT .- A lad named Thomas Cun ningham was instantly killed at Sherman's Bailding, Seventh and Cherry streets, under the following circumstances:-The father of the lad was engaged in the printing office of Mr. Strong, located in the building, and the lad was playing on the hoisting machine. When the raiching commenced to ascend the boy remained on it, and laid down, with his head at the edge. As the platform reached the ceiling of the room a live the head of the lad was caught between the joists and the platform of the holeing machine. The ARREST OF DESERVERS.—The police returns

dally exhibit the arrest of ten or twelve deserters or bounty jumpers. In order to fieldtate this business the War Department has issued the following circular :-

To inclinate the arrest of describes from United States General Hospitals and established military place, the Sur-pens in charge of hospitals and post commander, as soon as a sessition is assertance, will fayors the fact incer (with conv of describency list, writing frieth that is anticulars) to the Process Marshal of the district in which he hospital or post is located and to such other Proce-forshies as may be able to give immediate adding making the arrest. This, in addition to the resident mentity is corts of describes sont to the Provent Marshall contra-tures and to this office from such general hospitals at stablished many ry posts.

o'clock, two men got into a tight at Fourth and Shippen streets, during which, one of them, named Jeremish O'Flyan, drew a knife and stabled the other, Jehn Morris, in the leg, inflicting a serious and dangerous wound. It sooms that there was a sort of general fight between some soldiers and salters. The wounded man was conveyed to the Hospital. O'Flyan was arrested and held to await the result of Morris training. Morris' îtojuries.

A Boan Assault.-This morning Officer Burr was standing at the corner of Second and Caltowbill streets, conversing with a condeman in regard to a woman woom he had arrested for keeping a disorderly house. While engaged in conversation, a ruthan, named Robert Shoppard, stepred up, and wishout asying a single word, struck the officer a violent blow on the feet. The only one that cald be usigned was that Elephord was found of the woman who had been arrested. He was committed for Irial by Alderman Toland.

Lancent-Charles Roberts was arrested at Second and Spruce streets yesterday afternoon, charged with the largeny of a watch. It seems that the reach went into a store in Doch street and took the watch from a coat while was banging up. The owner or the coat witnessed the theft and went after the third who but the watch secreted under the arms. He was taken into entody, and committed in de aust of \$1250 but by Alderman McCahen to answer.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING -William Carter. colored seldier, was accidentally shot at the deset, broad and Prime streets. It seems he had phychased a pinol and bul banded it to one of the guard for examination, when the wearna was accidently discharged. The bull entered Carter's just indicting a very severe wound. If was removed to the Caizen's Voluncer H spital, where his wound was dressed. Maynen,-William Duffy had a hearing before

Alderman Hutchinson yesterday afternoon, up a the charge of maybem. He was acrested upon warrant for an effective contentied six weeks ag it seems that he got into an atterestion with Patrice Complete, and but the unpur lip of the latter completely off. The accused was committed to stand trial. Discurranty House,-Upon a warrant issued

by the Mayor yesterday the police made a descent on a disorderly house kept by one Kate Frease, at No. 913 Darien street. Three of the lady bearders were also arrested, and the whole party arraigned before Alderman Beitler. Kate was held to answer at Court, while her companions were held to keep the peace. DEPARTURE OF THE COAL REGIMENT.-This morning the Third Coal Regiment, recruited for

one hundred days, left Camp Cadwalader, and

took their departure for the seat of war. The regiment numbered 900 men, 600 of whom are veterans. This organization was filled in the remarkably short space of eight days. ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING. - William Porter who belonged to a squad of colored soldiers waiting to be transported south, was shot in the neck last night by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of one of his comrades. The wound is a severe one. Porter was formerly a slave at Vicksburg.

RECEUTING .- Yesterday, Mayor Henry drew warrants in favor of ninety three years' recruits most of whom were substitutes. The sum required for the payment of their bounties was \$22,500.

NEW MAP OF GETTYBBURO - We have receive from John J. Kromer, No. 403 Chesnut street, Elliott's new map of the Gettysburg buttle-field and its environs. It is the best that has yet been

MORE VOLUMTRERS TO ARRIVE.-The 5th Massachusetts Regiment, numbering 921 men, left New York this 9 A. M., and will arrive at Washington street wharf at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

CAMDEN AFFARRS.- Recruiting is progressing satisfactorfy, and no doubt exists but that the quota will be full by the 5th of September without recruiting in the rebellions States. Governor Parker declines to send agents for that purpose, Parker declines to send agents for that purpose, but will commission persons appointed by municipal authorities. The City Council last evening resolved not to appoint agents to recruit is other States. The B and of Chosen Precho ders, at their meeting yesterday, fixed the Camty is onte at \$150 and \$200 for one are three years to uniters and substitutes. This will give rollanters exhibiting in Camden \$600, independent of the Government bounty and State pay, amounting in all 10 about \$1100. This, if nothing else, gives the assurance of speedy enlistment, and is certainly pays before than substitutes. This envolved men held a meeting last evening, our nothing of importance transpired, save that the Weyl Committees reported subscriptions for the Werd Committees reported subscriptions for the

INTERPRETARY TO VOLUNTIOUS.-An order has just been issued from the Adjacant-General's office, stating that on and after this date volumteers serving in three years' organizations, who may have at the date of re-enlistment less than easty days to serve, may re-chilst in the regi-ments or commanies to which they belong for one, two, or three years, as they may in each case elect.

The new term will commence from the date of

To now term will enhance from the own of re-enlistment; and all men re-enlisting will be entitled to the bounty provided by the act of July 4, namely —For one year, \$100, for two years, \$200, and for three years, \$100.

To the men re-enlisting as herein provided, no furloughs will be promised, and commission es of master and their assistants will be held responsible that this condution is all simple to understood.

ible that this condition is distinctly understood by all parties concerned. PENNSYLVANIANS IN WASHINGTON .- A meeting of the Ioyal Pennsylvanians in Washington

election in this State. The importance of in-ducing as many to go as practicable was fully presented and endorsed. The railroad compa-nies, it is said, would sell round tickets for half price. A large number of Pennsylvanians will no doubt avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered to be present with us on Tuesday above. offered to be present with us on Tuesday next, SOLDING PLESCED.-Every few days, soldiers who have just been paid their boon issues inveigled into some low den, and there robbed of everything. Lust night Rosanna McElroy en

countered a young soldier, and took him to her home, in the classic regions of Seventh and Bel-ford streets. During the night be was recorded of all his money, and this morning turned into the street penulices. Resuma was arrested, and held by Alderman McMabin to answer the charge of committing the theft. THE VICTORS.-The base-ball contest between

the Pesolute Ciub, of New York, and the Ath letics of this city, resulted yesterday in favor of the Athletics. The game occupied three hours and forty minutes. A large number of ladies were present at the play.

Annexeno.—Garrett Sanders, an escaped mur-

derer from New York, who was about to be committed to Sing Sing, was arrested in this city yes-

WE BAVE BY FAR the largest stock and best assorment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever be his size or proportions, in garments equal in all respects to work made to measure, at such lacer prices. For those who prefer, we have also a complete assuriment of piece goods, which will be node un to measure in a state, an exact will be made up to measure in a style surpasses by none. BENNETT & Co., Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

A Steamer Gets Ashere on Chesapeake
Lay, and is Euraed by Rebels.
The steamer Lingston, belonging to the Chesapeake Towboat Company, was run aground by her pilot about three o'clock Sanday morning, a few miles below the mouth of the Potomar river, on the shore of Northamberhand county, Virginia, and stack fast. The officers and crew, fourteen in number, remained on board all day Sanday, but at nightthe Rebels were seen coming down on the beach and putting off for the steamer.

The crew then took to their boats, and left the steamer. The Rebs came off to the sceamer, dis mantled her of what property they could convemanifed her of what property they could conveniently convey, and then set her on fire and destroyed ber. The Kingston was a powerful side-wheel and double-ender, and was worth from fifty to sixty thousand dollars.

The pilot, a Faltimorean, was suspected of foul play in the matter, and has been taken to Philadelphia for examination.

JUBILANT.-It will interest all pater familia to learn that the following application of Normain Doane, an Indiana Volunteer, which was received in this city yesterday, and finally referred by the Medical Director in this department to the Surgeon in charge of the h

ment to the Surgeon in charge of the hospital where the patient was confined, has been granted.

Judiciant Schark Hospital, Wand 15, 1

Washington City, D. C., Jude 25, 1884.

Dear Birl—The Unformate ed. Hurmin!
Make room in Abraham's basein!
My wife has to me. Hote boys!
Do bless grant me a furiously set twenty or thirty days to go to Fort Wayne, and, to chirlien om the a dealing, and, besides, I would like to know if they be a stee me.

I am not so set now. A few days at tome will us one more good than six months on the boysid. Should say refer meas be required on sair days and public services Semble Coffax on domestic relations, Mrs Boane.

Your respectfully.

Private, shood Capital U. S. A.

P. S.—The little presents necessary upon such accasions heed not be sent the affect of March nest, when Anny will be growest and

-Spain, with all her apparent prosperity, is in a necessitons condition, and wants money hadly.

HENRY APPLE. GAUGER AND COOPER, No. 205 S. WATER Street, Below Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA. Imitation Brandy sun Wine Casks, and all kinds or

Work made of Old and New Stuff always on hand or COAL PACKED IN HOGSHEADS FOR SHIPPING. All kinds of Trimining panetually attended to. jyl-Im

MITORTED WINES, BRANDIES, ETC. The neutroper informs the public that he is disposing of was large and well selected stock of OLD BRANDY, GIN, PORT WINE, SHERRY

AND MADEIRA WINES, At which prices These are from the aid stock on hand, which have wishing a superior article for private was some de well to call it.

HENRY HUDDY'S Wholesane Wine and Liquer Store, No. 145 N. SECOND Street, below Bace, Philadelphia

ISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. 1 The constitutible borelofus existing between the underspined inder the firm of G. ANDIE &CO. is this any observed by mining consult.

The horders of the late firm will be settled by GEGRGE E. SALEMANN, at the old place of business, No. 1164 (MESAL I Servet.

CHECKLE ANDRE.

CHECKLE, IL SAURMANN,
Philadolphia, July 25, 1824.

The understaned have this day formed a constructable, to transact business under the name of G. ANDEE, & CO., the privilege of usuar it comme being granted to us, a writing, by the members of the firm this day discovered

GEORGE E SAURMANN. FRANCIS A NORTH. LOUIS OLIVIER. 1747-wfm 50 THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves bogether under the firm of BOLFON, DYREMAN & CO., and will continue the Car Building Business is all its benanches, at the old establishment, cotner, TWENTT-FIRST and HAMILTON Streets.

GEORGE E. DYREMAN O. W. CHILDS.

PATRIOTIC MEDALS.

FATRIOTIC MEDALS.

An acceptable Offering to every Parist.

The only correct and authorized

MEDALLION LIKENESSES

PRESIDENT LINCOLN,

GENERAL GRORGE WASHINGTON
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRAST,

GENERAL LEORGE IS MCCLERIA

Manufactured in Storting diver and Copper and Wh
Metal, Sample sent by unit free of charge on recoing
the cents. Agents wanted,

Box 2486 Palladelpuis Post Office

Manufactured at No. 656 ABCH Street lyi-in JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
No. 218 LODGE STREET.
A last force of building mechanics of all branch always on hand. 250 BOXES D. STATE DETERSIVE SOAP.
150 hoxes Keystone State Detersive Saap.
150 hoxes Crisinal Detersive.
250 bexes Impacts Oulve.
275 hoxes Linen Soad.
170 hoxes An erican Cartila.
40 hoxes French Cartila.
40 hoxes French Cartila.
All or any part of which I will sell under exgrent rates.
170 W.H...
1920-121 No. 16 S. WATER Sweet.

en Direc WRIGHT & SIDDALL

No. 119 Market Street BUTWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS. DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,

GENERAL STORESCHEPERS, Can find stem establishment a full assortment of Imported and Pomestic Drugs, Pomest Parent Medicales, Palme, Crud Oil, Window Glave, Prescription Volle, &c., at as low

FOR Contestioners, in full variety, and of the best quality, Cockerwal, Bernst Indian, Madder, For Ash, Gatherr, Book Ash, Altim, Oli of Virial, Amento, Copperar, Extract of Lidewood, &c., FOR DYERR' use, always on hand, at lowest set each prices.
PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,

Ground supressny for our vales, and be which we invite the attention of flows in weather reliable a timber at the content and the content at the content at

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt atterrier, or special quotations will be furnished when re-WRIGHT & SIDDADL

Whitera's Drug Waretones, No. 113 MARKET Street, more Front. IFENN STRAM ENGINE AND BOILER Wicks - NEAPLE & LEVY Practical and Procyclical and Interest. Mychanists Buffer analysis, Hackminths 6. Renders, have been for many year both a large full operation, and home exclusively elegated to triliding and repair both, and home exclusively elegated to triliding and repair like Marine and Historic Exclusively and lower pressure fully and lower to the public as being fully prepared to outside the recycles to the public as being fully prepared to outside the recycles to the public as being fully prepared to outside the recycles to the public as being fully prepared to outside full and the recycles to the public as being fully required to the recycles to the public as being fully required to the recycles of the public of public and the full full following dependent of the beas remained within a state of all descriptions of a direct full and the public full full full descriptions of a direct full records of all descriptions of the transfer of the second of t was held in that city on Wednesday evening for consultation in reference to the approaching

> JACON C. NEAFIE, JOHN C. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets. BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

> OFFICE. No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PRICADELPHIA. We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-0

> MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Westing We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extenite the attention of manufacturers to our exten-ALFRED JENKS & SON. HENRY SIMONS. UNITED STATES NATIONAL

WAGON AND COACH WORKS, 800000 Office, No. 521 NEW MARKET Street. And Factory, corner of SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS.

AB and every kind of WACOSS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, and Tilefrick WHEELS, adapted to Army Bond, Suiter, or Plantaine piproces Al work warranted.

Est Orders promptly atlanded to. 184-55

RAILROAD LINES. CAMDEN AND ATLAN- 1864. THE CALLEGAD.

SUMMER ARKANGEMENT.

THROUGH IN TWO HOURS!!!

THE MOSPIAT, July 4, trains leave Vinestreet

erry as follows:— Mall, 7:30 A. M. Freucht, with passenger car attached, 9:15 A. M. Express (through in 2 hours) 700 P. M.
Atlantic ace mimodation, 415 P. M.
Atlantic ace mimodation, 415 P. M.
RETURNING LEAVES ATLANTIC,
Accommedation (Atlantic) 546 A. M.
Express 716 A. M.
Frick in 1174 A. M.
Mill, 448 P. M.

Mail, 485 F. M.
Junciu n Accommodation, 6-22 A. M.
Junciu n Accommodation, 6-22 A. M.
Fare to Atlan ic, 52-30. Round Trip Tickets (good early
for the day and train on which they are issued) \$2-30.

EXTER HADDIGNFIELD TRAINS,
Leave Vine street 10-15 A. M. and 1 50 P. M.
Leave Haddones to 145 P. M. and 2 45 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Mail train for Atlatite issues Vine street 7-30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantice 48 P. M.
JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.
The har which was made last year has entirely dissponded, leaving the seach one of the most delightful on
the coast.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. A For RETHLEHEM, DOYLESCOWN, EASTON, MAULI CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, and WILLIAMSPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and sfor MONDAY, June B. 1864. Passauger Trains the leave the New Lepes, Thirlib Street, above Thomo-on street, Philadephia, daily (Sundays excepted), as those.—

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDAN AND AND TRENTON AND NOTICE.

On as dafter MONDAY January 4, 1865, the Trains 2. New York, Busing Kenns aton Begot, Philadelphia, at 172 A. M. (Night), and 270 c. M., and the trains leaving, Night York at 8 A. M. and 750 f. M., and the trains leaving on the state of th

SHIPPING.

No. HI WALNUT Street, Patindelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA
Steambible Line, salling from each port on
SATURDAYS, from fire cwharf above PINE Street, Philadelphe, and Louis Wharf, Beston, From first wharf
above FINE Street, on Saturday, July 30, 1863.

The stemaship SANON, Matthews, will sail from Phila
delphis for Boston, on Saturday, July 30, at 16 o'chock A.

R. i and the steamship NORMAN, Staker, from Boston for
Philadolphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.

These new and substantial steamships form a regular
line, salling from each poort puntitatly on Saturdays

Insurances effected at one half the premium charged on
Sile vessiels.

Free Freishtz taken at fair rates,
Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills
Ladling with their goods.

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